

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1903. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month... DAILY, Per Year.... SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

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#### Reason Enough.

It would perhaps be difficult to find cause they could not speak English, but his action in the matter will surely strike a responsive chord in the breast of American citizens.

The statutes require that the candidate for naturalization shall forswear "allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty." Furthermore it must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which he applies that during the five years previous to the application he has "behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

It would puzzle even a sea lawyer to demonstrate that a man who had not learned to answer a few simple questions in the language of the country had entirely abandoned allegiance to a foreign State or shown himself for five years to be attached to the principles of the Constitution of this country.

#### Mr. Bryan's Hallucination.

At Richmond, Ind., a day or two before his urbane characterization of Mr. CLEVELAND as a "bunco steerer," Mr. BRYAN said, in an interview published by the Indianapolis Journal: "I believe in self-government and self-rule of

Presumably, therefore, Mr. BRYAN believes in self-government and selfrule of the Democratic party; that it should be ruled by the majority of its members.

In seeking to impose upon the Democratic party principles for which it has suffered defeat twice and of which it is notoriously weary, Mr. BRYAN is not consciously opposing the rule of Democratic majority. He is the victim of a cruel hallucination or "fixed idea which even the next Democratic National Convention may not succeed in plucking from his mind. He imagines that the Democratic party is still a Bryan party. He does not yet realize that he is dead.

# The New Pope.

From a religious point of view the members of the Conclave could not have chosen more wisely, when they raised Cardinal Sarro to the pontifical throne, had they, from the outset, been guided exclusively, as they are presumed to be. by the highest spiritual motives. Cardinals are men, and their acts are sometimes prompted by loyalty to personal friendships, or by a wish to assure the triumph of particular polities. When they find themselves, however, engaged in the most solemn and momentous function that they are ever called upon to exercise, all minor and mundane considerations are apt ultimately to give way to a supreme, overmastering desire to promote the welfare of the Catholic Church and of mankind. This, at all events, may be said of the last three Papal elections. In Cardinal SARTO the Sacred College has found a worthy successor of Pius IX. and Leo XIII. It is the testimony of all who know him that the Roman hierarchy includes no more exemplary embodiment of piety and loving kindness. PIUS X. is sure to be a good Pope, whether or no he shall prove

a great one. It is, nevertheless, impossible that statesmen, thoroughly alive to the tremendous influence that the new Pope can exercise, should refrain from trying to forecast the course which he is likely to pursue with reference to political and sociological questions. What position will be taken by PIUS X. with regard to the Italian monarchy, or, in other words, to the claim of the Papacy, inflexibly upheld by his predecessors, to a resteration of its temporal power? What will be his attitude toward France, which has recently expelled the educational religious orders, and in which the abolition of the Concordat is threatened? How will he endeavor to avert a similar movement in Spain? What will be the relation of the Church under his pontificate to the civil power in Germany? On this aide of the Atlantic we are especially concerned to learn whether Pius X. will favor the liberal sentiment in American Catholicism represented by Archbishop IRELAND and whether he will assist or impede the efforts of our Federal Government to solve the problem of the friars in the Philippines. Political economists all over the world are deeply interested in the question whether the new Pope will renew the attempt made by LEO to associate Christianity with socialism in bonds of harmony.

Some light upon all these inquiries may be gained from a review of the new Pontiff's previous life, and further indications will be offered in his first encyclical cance that PIUS X. is not a member of any of the great religious orders, but has lutely independent of them." belonged all his life to the secular clergy. Moreover, his ecclesiastical functions former States of the Church, but in an outlying province, where he has always been a stipendiary of the civil power,

Italian Government. The nomination of the plenipotentiaries on both sides and Cardinal Sarro to be Patriarch of Venice must have been abortive but for the acquiescence of King HUMBERT 1., and neither the Quirinal nor the Vatican has His intercourse with the last and with the present sovereign of Italy has been

exceptionally amicable. So far, then, as the past may afford a key to the future, we can see no reason to doubt that PIUS X. will evince a conciliatory spirit toward the Italian monarchy whenever he can do so without jeoparding the fundamental interests of the Papacy. We do not, for a moment, imagine that he will ever recognize King VICTOR EMMANUEL III. as the rightful ruler of Rome, or of any part of PETER'S patrimony, but minor concessions may be made that will relieve the tension that has for thirty-three years existed between Vatican and Quirinal. Then, again, having been, as we have said, a member of the secular, and not of the regular, clergy, he seems likely to regard with approval anything in the revised statutes explain- the patient and conciliatory course which ing literally why Judge Gregory of was adopted by Leo XIII. toward the Albany refused to naturalize aliens be- French Republic after the accession of Cardinal RAMPOLLA to the post of Papal Secretary of State. For the same reason he may be expected to maintain friendly relations with the civil power in Germany, Great Britain and the United States; to facilitate the settlement of the friars question in the Philippines and to sympathize with the broad and enlight-

ened views of Archbishop IRELAND. We add that no single feature of the late Pope's career will appeal more strongly to the heart of his successor than the attempt to win the confidence of workingmerall over Christendom, to ameliorate their lot and to reconcile the interests of capital and labor. While he was Patriarch he did not hesitate to interpose personally in disputes between employers and the employed, and it was due to his good offices that a strike of cigarmakers at Venice was averted.

There is no doubt that, in this instance. the most august office upon earth fell to none of those who coveted and sought it. The office sought the man, and was accepted with profound reluctance. The sense of the tremendous responsibility imposed that was evinced by Cardinal SARTO when he received the suffrages of the Conclave may well be looked upon as an augury of devotion to the loftiest conception of the duties of the head of the Church.

### Two Gentlemen of California.

The appeal to the District Attorney to deal in terms of exemplary severity with the Brooklyn contractors who paid cash to end a strike is very instructive. They are rich men and they paid thousands of dollars to the walking delegates and thereby revealed themselves as givers of bribes. Their guilt was consequently so heinous that the acts of the men who extorted the money were venial, if not indeed actually creditable.

This brings to mind the incident of the two California gentlemen who stopped a stage coach, forced the passengers to part with their valuables, and then laid an information against their victims in

the county court for bribery. The fact that this incident is nowhere recorded does not in the least impair its

# pertinence.

The Canadian Bonding Privilege. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, the Canadian Premier, addressed the Parliament at Ottawa on July 30 and formally committed the Ministry and the Liberal party to the support of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental railway project. Mr R. L. BORDEN, the leader of the Conservatives, replied on behalf of his party, and it is quite evident that Mr. BORDEN had not a little the best in the argument. Sir WILFRID's speech was of considerable length, filling in solid type an entire page in the newspapers.

We have already commented upon the merits of the proposed railway plan. A point of more important immediate interest to the American people appears in the speeches of Sir WILFRID LAURIER and Mr. BORDEN in reference to the bonding privilege extended to Canadian goods in transit through the United States. Upon that question Mr. BORDEN had much the best of the discussion, both in point of fact and of patriotism. Sir WILFRID advanced an argument in favor of the proposed line, evidently intended as an appeal to the patriotic sentiment of his people, that the Government laid it down as a principle upon which they were willing to be judged by friend and foe alike, that Canada should have a transcontinental railway " with its terminus on Canadian waters, and every inch of it in Canadian territory." With all respect to Sir WILFRID, this savors of gallery play, an oratorical display for effect only. The United States has no transcontinental railway from sea to sea, unless the "Sunset Route," the eastern terminus of which is at New Orleans. be counted as such. We have systems and connecting lines which make up such a route, but no through single line from ocean to ocean. Although she has only one line where we have several, Canadians or Canadian products can now go from Vancouver to Halifax without

From this false premise, Sir WILFRID argued Canadian dependence for transcontinental transportation upon the good will of the United States in maintaining the bonding privilege over American lines to American ports. Having highways of their own, he said that Canada could say to the United States, "Take away your bonding privileges if you choose." "Canada," he said, "is commercially independent, and will absolutely secure this independence when she has this [the Grand Trunk Pacific] and in the appointments made by him to railway to her own harbors." He added such important offices as those of Prefect | that he bad a great admiration for the of the Propaganda and of Papal Secre- | American people, but " had found that tary of State. It is a fact full of signifi- the best and most effective way to maintain friendship with them was to be abso-

touching an inch of our soil.

To this Mr. BORDEN replied that he was astounded to hear the right honorahave been discharged, not in any of the | ble gentleman say that Canada was at the mercy of the United States in regard to the bonding privileges, because those privileges were secured to Canada not thetically states to Mr. Moody. first of the Austrian and then of the only by the most solemn declarations by

ratified by treaty, but also were assured by virtue of the commercial interests of American transportation and shipping companies. "Canada," he said, "does had reason to regret the appointment, not feel that it is at the mercy of the United States, and it will continue to the future."

Doubtless the best and wisest way of dealing with this bonding question would be by the removal of all necessity for it, upon certain products, at least, as international commercial commodities. The free passage of Canadian wheat and cheese across our border would not reduce prices one penny to our own producers. If free passage of Canadian beef cattle reduced the prices charged by the "Beef Trust," or if the free passage of Canadian chickens gave us a few more wings and drumsticks, so much the better for us as well as for Canada. Whatever Canada ships through the United States is by just so much an advantage to the United States. There are also articles produced in Canada whereof an increased shipment to the United States would be of mutual advantage.

## The Production of "Parsifal."

It is quite evident that the new director of the Metropolitan Opera House purposes to produce RICHARD WAGNER'S last music drama, "Parsifal," next season. This extraordinary compound of opera and sacred mystery play has hitherto been the exclusive property of the Bayreuth Festspielhaus, and to witness a performance of it worshippers of WAGNER have had to travel many weary miles, and put up with much inconvenence and extortion. Upon the exclusive right to this one work the Wagner heirs have thriven, though their royalties from the performances of the master's other dramas have been by no means inconsiderable. Nevertheless, in recent years Munich has seriously threatened the supremacy of Bayreuth, and no longer ago than last June London gave performances of "Der Ring des Nibeungen" which were almost up to the Bayreuth standard.

It is not at all remarkable, therefore, that Frau Cosima Wagner, the widow of the composer, and her ingenuous son. SIEGFRIED, should be employing every method to prevent the production of Americans. If the latter can witness 'Parsifal" at home, why should they cross the treacherous Atlantic to "sit in solemn silence in a dull dark dock" in the Festspielhaus? Mr. CONRIED, who is a German of long American experience, must be smiling in his sleeve at the pother he has stirred up.

Herr Possart, the intendant of the Prince Regent Theatre at Munich, has added to the gavety of the time by a statement that "Parsifal" is not the property of the Wagner heirs, but of the estate of one OTTO WAGNER. He neglects to say who OTTO WAGNER was or how he came to be possessor of a work which WAGNER never sold outright. He disposed of the rights of publication to the SCHOTTS for \$15,000, but he reserved the rights of performance, and no one in Europe has ever been able to acquire them.

Possart further avers that Mr. Con-RIED purchased the score with the custorevers," or agreement not to use it for public performance. This may or may not be true. If Mr. CONRIED did so purchase a score and chose to violate the agreement made under the German copyright law, it is difficult to see by what legal process he can avoid trouble. for our courts have decided that the printing of an orchestral score and the accompanying instrumental parts does not constitute publication in the sense of carrying with it performing rights. Mr. CONRIED knows this as well as any one else, yet he continues to sit in the light of publicity and make his preparations for

the production of "Parsifal." Frau WAGNER in her extremity has appealed through an open letter to some of the singers who are to take parts in the American production. She realizes that the worst is yet to come and asks them whether art has ceased to be their religion and Mammon has become their deity. To one of these artists who complained of the inartistic conditions prevailing at the Metropolitan Opera House Frau WAGNER wrote, "Take your cheques and say nothing." Strange how different such things look when they acquire a personal interest. Frau WAGNER need have no fear; her advice will be accepted and the famous Wagnerian interpreters will sing in " Parsifal " here and give us the benefit of their Bayreuth training in their roles.

One thing is certain: Mr. CONRIED has score of "Parsifal" concealed on his premises, and he is going to produce the drama next season. So this tempest shall not be in vain.

#### The Man With the Continuous Headache.

The Congressman for the Sixth disone of the best-known political characters in the United States. This is not due entirely to his own efforts. The great public have taken hold of him be-

cause he has taken hold of their fancy. Attention to the Hon. ROBERT BAKER'S performances at the next session of Congress is now assured in advance. The career of no newcomer in that body will be watched with more curious interest. What will BAKER do? Will he loom grandiosely as a Single Tax statesman, or will he find his class among the legislative freaks who from time to time appear in Congress, to the delight of the

frivolous? We shall know when the Record appears. One thing, however, must be borne in mind. Whatever the Hon. Rob-ERT BAKER does or fails to do is in some degree influenced and determined by a pathological circumstance which he himself has frankly disclosed in his letter to Secretary Moody. He is the victim of continuous cephalalgia.

When Mr. BAKER wrote to Washington denouncing the Naval Academy at Annapolis as a school of murder he had been suffering from headache for thirty days without intermission, as he pa-

It is evident that he was suffering

from the same distressing malady when he wrote his autobiography for the "Congressional Directory"; otherwise his sketch of himself might have been six pages long instead of less than two.

It is likewise probable that the new Congressman's head was aching when, stand and increase in its own strength in as he says in his official autobiography, he " alone and unaided rallied 32 votes out of 150 " in opposition to PALMER and BUCKNER in a certain Assembly district; otherwise he would have rallied, alone and unaided, at least 62, and perhaps 92 votes

Who can assert with confidence, furthermore, that Mr. BAKER's head was just right when he wrote and sent to the press his letter so voluminously spurning the railroad pass which a foolish railway attorney had inclosed to him in an envelope?

The career of a man with a continuous headache in the stress and fury of the House of Representatives will be watched not only with scientific interest, but also

with genuine human sympathy. We mention his affliction only because he himself has alleged it in an official communication as a reason for not being more severe in his remarks concerning the Annapolis institution.

### Mr. Hanna and the Human Race.

In an address delivered in Cleveland in elucidation of the Civic Federation, of which he is chairman, the Hon, MARCUS ALONZO HANNA scorned the unworthy insinuations of some of his political adversaries and asserted the high purpose of universal amelioration for which the Civic Federation lives:

They say that my connection with this organiza tion is for political purposes, but I can't help their saying it. I know what I am doing it for. Every man who has the interest of his country at heart should aid in any movement which has for its pur pose the bettering of the economic condition of the human race.

Mr. HANNA'S adversaries rage in vain Bare of political intention as his labors for the betterment of the economic condition of the human race are, he still carries on his political business at the old stand. The Hon. Tom Johnson and every other politician who has a crow to pick with the chairman of the Civic Federation will find that he has not given up to mankind that share of political acumen and activity which he has been in the habit of bestowing upon the "Parsifal" in this country. Bayreuth Republican party in general, and Ohio is now patronized chiefly by French and and Cuyahoga county in particular. The economic condition of the human race will not occupy all his time by a long

> It is fair to presume that when the harbor improvements now under way at Manils are completed some part of the shipping which now goes to Shanghai will be diverted to our principal port in the Philippines. Therefore it is of interest to learn that the shipping of Shanghai entered and cleared, has increased steadily during the last twenty years from 13,000,000 tons to 21,000,000. During the last ten years the aggregate of cargo landed and shipped has increased from 6,500,000 tons to 8,750,000. In the same ten years the local passenger traffic in junks and launches has risen from 4,500,000 to 7,750,000. The population of Shanghai has grown from 160,402 to 283,975. The cry is for more room, both for inhabitants and for shipping.

These results at Shanghai should open our eyes to the value of the trade of the Orient and the advantages which come to us by the possession of Manila.

Too much filibustering at Bogota may superinduce another kind of proceeding on the Isthmus of Panama, not at all to the lasting advantage of the Republic of Colombia as at present constituted.

The message of love to American Catho lies which, on Wednesday, the new Pope gave to a body of pilgrims from this country, when he spoke of them as "the blooming youth of Catholicism" and of the United States as "cara, cara America. forty-four stars!" shows that he recognizes the great importance to the Papacy of the Catholic Church here. Of course, Catholic growth in the United States has been due chiefly to the immigration of Catholics. at this time greater than ever before because, more especially, of the flood of Southern Italians now pouring into this port; but that really wonderful growth teaches also an impressive lesson to the Papacy the lesson that the Roman Catholic Church is advancing most in the country whose political system separates it absolutely from the State and compels it to rely on spiritual agencies and influences only for the propagation of its faith.

The "- Decay of Newport " is the title of an unnecessarily savage article in the Chicago Chronicle. A philosopher of Chicago or anywhere else would seem to have some reason for inferring that Newport is " dragging the bottom " of its resources as a capital of fashion when it has become necessary for a social performer to appear in its public places with a " wrist-bag " dangling from his arm, as a means of reviving its spirits and giving a spice of novelty to its rather monotonous and tiresome life

It seems that a proposed Toledo ordinance against the "end-seat hog" has been disapproved by the committee of the Common Council to which it was referred, and may be regarded as dead. It was set aside on the grounds of impracticability trict of New York is rapidly becoming and doubtful legality. They were good grounds. What possible power is there in a Common Council or any other legislative body to forbid a man keeping a seat in an open street car for which he has paid and of which he has obtained rightful possession? It is called a breach of good manners, but how can good manners be enforced by law or breaches of them punished by law? is a man's keeping an end seat in an open street car called a "hoggish" breach of proper courtesy? Is it "hoggish" not to give up a preëngaged seat in a theatre because other people about you are compelled to stand or to sit in less eligible places? The law must leave something to the taste and judgment of the individual if we are not to go back wholly to the theory of sumptuary legislation.

Story of a Fifty Cent Loan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Last Sunday sitting in my room reading my Sunday Sun, Maggie, the maid-of-ail-work, came in hurriedly, crying out loudly: "Mr. W--, lind me 50 cents. Mrs. McA--out and the 'Ould Man' downstairs hisn't got a domned cint and I want to have me Sunday out!"

I gave her the necessary coin. Monday, while sitting at my writing desk search-ing for some memoranda, Maggie came in, and put the 50 cents on the desk, without a word, turned to the bed, and began hustling it.

I asked "What's this?" and she said, "It's your nev. shure!" I naturally expected some acknowledgment of thanks for the trifling accommodation, but never a word. After a short pause I said, "Much obliged." Maggie replied: "I'm shure ye're welos

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

E. K. W.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Figures of Great Increase in the First

Three Years of the New Century. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On March 14, 1900, we had 3,617 national banks, while now, July 31, 1903, we have 5,044, a ne ncrease of 1,427. Aggregate capital stock increased from \$616,000,000 to \$758,000,000, an increase of \$142,000,000. Bonds on deposit to ure circulation increased from \$244,000,000 to \$380,000,000, an increase of \$136,000,000 ed on bonds, increased from \$216,000,000 to \$377,000,000, an increase of \$161, The new banks started numbered 1 841 but

214 of the older institutions went out of business, from one cause or another, leaving 1,427 s the net gain in the number of banks. By groups of States the 1.841 new banks

ere distributed, as follo		TO III DIEITING
	 Banks.	Capital.
ew England States	 . 19	\$3,900,000
astern States		26,129,000
outhern States		20,408,000
iddle States		30,186,000
Testern States		11,415,000
acific States		6,320,000
awall		525,000
orto Rico		100,000
Totals	 1641	\$98,958,000
AND THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON O	orania de la compansia de la c	

Pennsylvania leads with 192 banks pos sing \$16,542,000 capital. Texas comes next

with 181 banks and \$7,178,000 capital. The gain to the Pacific Coast through our creased business in the Orient is shown by the opening of 27 new banks with \$4,980,000 ization, compared with the number of banks. he increases in Oklahoma, 75 banks with \$2,215,000 capital, and in Indian Territory, 72 banks with \$2,125,000 capital, are note worthy. New York lined up with 58 new banks, having \$6,870,000 capital. The 503 new banks with \$30,168,000 capital in the Middie States, attest the value of protection as a developer of manufacturing. This is also true of Pennsylvania.

During July, 1903, 43 national banks were chartered, with \$2,912,500 capital. In the thirteen months, June 30, 1902, to July 31, 1903, there was a net increase of 498

the number of national banks, having \$74,075,400 capital, and depositing \$63,009,500 oonds to secure circulation of \$63,368,015. Of the 1.641 banks started between March 14, 1900, and July 31, 1903, 918 were banks of rimary organization, 572 were reorganiza-

tions of State or private banks, and 196 were onversions of State banks. The July 31, 1903 exhibit is as follows: National banks in operation.

380.000.000 sonds on deposit

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 5.

### The Common Shame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your leader of Aug. 4, "A Common Shame," is pure gold. The privilege of reading so much truth so strongly put is alone worth many, such an editorial can still be published in this age of cant and hypocrisy almost reconciles one to a life in this country where present ideas of law and liberty would be unrecognizable by its founders ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. You ditorial of the 4th inst. on the pursuit by the New York Police Department of fallen wome in that city goes straighter to the mark than anything that I have ever seen printed on the question. It should be read and pondered by every self-respecting, thinking man and

Having resided in New York city for number of years. I have closely observed the effects of the notorious Parkhurst raids on these unfortunate outcasts. Instead of eliminating the evil, they only served to disseminate it, making the last condition

It is time that the disgraceful preving upon hese miserable creatures by the police should cease. No good has ever come from it, and method of dealing with it cannot be found, let them alone. H. J. D. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5

# No Wonder!

From the New York Commercial. day just hanging on to the ragged edge of suicide" was greatest among those of no resolvency, and hoping almost against hope for the closing of the big hole-their savings gone, their credit impaired, their business lmost dead, and all by reason of the unscientific system of the subway work now approaching completion.

No wonder the business men and property owners south of Forty-second street are beginning to tremble with apprehension

# The Rattlesnake and His Alarm. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The iconoclas

from Texas who was quoted in THE SUN of Sunda last as saying that a rattlesnake "always sounds his rattle" before striking is mistaken. When ou outfit was moving toward Uvalde, along the Fort Clark stage road, we made a camp on Mule Creek near the house on the Ellis ranch, a few miles east of Cline. Thomas Whitley, cook for the outfit, afterward a newspaper publisher in New Braun fels put his six-shooter in his belt, took his rift and started out after aquirrels. He circled around and "cut" the road about a quarter of a mile east were heard, and a few minutes later Whitley came

the trees," he said, "when something fell across my foot. I jumped back and looked down. It was a big rattlesnake, which had struck without rattling and had missed its aim. I shot it." brought them into camp. There was a snake that struck without rattling. I did not witness the

affair, but I campaigned with Whitley long enough to know that when he said a thing was so, it was s He was as sterling as THE SUN. At another time, when the outfit was moving toward San Angelo along the Fort McKavett trait hree of the men, including myself, were in advance. As we were walking along, a small rattlesnake, which we afterward found had four rattles and was old enough to know its business, struck at one of the men before it rattled. I saw that, and was convinced by personal experience that a rattlesnake will strike without first sounding the alarm.

Christian Science in Hawaii. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly contradict in your columns the report from ulu that there is any "Christian Science craze" among the native Hawaiians. There are a few Christian Scientists among the

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 5.

esident whites, but there is not now, and never has been, any "native branch of the Christian Church" there. The Christian Science Journal, which contains the official list of all Christian Science churches and societies with the names of their readers, does not contain any name of this

Savage practices, such as those described, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be ascribed to W. D. MCCRACKAN Christian Science teaching.

#### Pius X. Not Known in Gloversville. From the Gloversville Herald of Aug. 5.

A Morning Herald reporter interviewed the Rev. Father Hayden last night in regard to the new Pope Father Hayden said that the new Pope was not known to any extent in this country and he knew little of him. In fact he had not yet been officially notified of his election. He understood that he was the Patriarch of Vienna. The Catholic Church was pleased that a new Pope had been elected.

A Russell Sage Birthday Coincidence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a notecoincidence I append the quotation which was at the bottom of my dally calendar for Aug. the anniversary, I observe, of Mr. Russell Sage's

"Quand il y a des bombes à recevoir, on ne dott metire personne à sa place.—CTB. D'HAUSSONVILLE. PERTE AMBOT, N. J., Aug. 5.

Hard Choice. Knicker-Has Jones decided on his career yet? Bocker-No, he hasn't decided whether to lead renuous life or really do something.

> The Ditch. No wonder Broadway stands aghast And wears an anxious frown; For if the subway tears it up. Then trade will turn it down

Stationed Off Mount Desert Rock Waiting for Sands's Vessels.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6 .- Admiral Barker's defensive war fleet is not far from Bar Harbor in its watch for Admiral Sands's attacking fleet. Two despatch tugs came in to-day from the defenders to get the mail and telegrams for the various boats, so that it is thought that Admiral Barker is somewhere near Mount Desert rock, twentyfive miles out to sea from here. This point s 100 miles from Eastport, the eastern extremity of the coast to be defended, and 125 miles from Gloucester, the other extreme From this point both ends can most easily be defended, as the enemy must be in a harbor for six hours and it is figured that the Blue fleet will sight them before they get in. Eight or nine hours would almost be sufficient time for Admiral Barker's fighting force to get to any harbor that is

If Admiral Sands, however, gets into one of the extreme ports without being discovered, he is pretty sure of a victory A place near here that is being watched with close attention is Somes Sound. This is a deep channel, about seven miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. If a fleet gets in there it would be pretty sure to remain hidden for six hours, especially in a

During his stay in the harbor Admiral Sands made a very careful study of this sound, going up it on the destroyer Decatur. The advantage in time of war in holding this sound would be that the approach to the coaling station could be cut off, and communications could readily be established with the mainland. A sharp watch is being kept at the entrance to this harbor. Several times to-day the Newport and the Hartford have been sighted

from the cliffs along the shore here.

The defence is trying to establish a telegraphic line from Baker's Island. Late graphic line from Baker's Island. Late this afternoon a signal flag was placed on top of Green Mountain, the highest point along the Atlantic coast. The flag was on the Coast Survey staff, which is at the highest point on the mountain. General interest is being taken here just now in the weather, and for the first time in the remembrance of the oldest seamen people are wishing for a fog. It looks as though it were coming. There has been a heavy bank of fog way out, and the wind to-night bank of fog way out, and the wind to-night has been shifting toward the eastward. A good east wind will blow the fog in, and with it many think will come the fleet of the

#### LESS MEAT GOES TO GERMANY. Falling Off in Our Exports Since Inspection Law Went Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The enforcemen of the German Meat Inspection law, which went into effect on April 1 of this year, is having a marked effect on the importation of many years of subscription. The fact that i meats into Germany from the United States. Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfort that only a little more than seven tons of hams were imported from the United States in April and May this year, as agains 262 tons in the same period of 1902. The imports of bacon decreased in the

same months from 1.749 tons to 57 tons. The fresh beef imports into Germany April and May were only 1.192 tons, as against 2,150 tons in the sane months of last year, and the fresh pork imports only 936 tons, as against 1,988 tons.

that the Turkish Government has removed the prohibition against the importation of American pork products into Turkey.

A Catholic Demands Religious Education TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say that "it is contended that because of the absence of religious teaching in the schools, the children from them are retrograding morally," and you say, "Where is the evidence that such is the case?" Let me take only one phase of morality, the so called "race suicide" lem. It seems to be generally conceded that such a problem confronts us: that there has sprung up a decided and growing practice of "race suicide." Now, is not this a case of moral retrograding? What is the cause of the retrogression? THE SUN printed recently There are hundreds of men in this town to- some statistics tending to show that "race ligious belief next greatest among Protestants, and least of all, if any, among Catholics and Jews. This is but a natural showing, as assuredly Catholics and Jews have the most positive moral and religious prohibition of 'race suicide," while the less positive the prohibition the greater the moral deterioration in this respect, and the greatest of all when no prohibition exists. Well, what does this prove? It proves statistically, practically and positively what should hardly at this late day require such proof-that religion is at

least conducive to, if not necessary to, morality. But THE SUN may not see or concede that

it questions this. The Catholics know as a proved fact that their great growth has been largely due to their parochial school system. They certainly have retained their membership and made greater and steadier growth than any other Church. Other creeds, which have been standing still, or losing, have been gradually awakening to the value of denominational schools for promoting their growth. Religion, therefore, appears to suffer in the public schools, or is not aided by them as public schools, or is not aided by them as needed. Ergo, if morality lags for want of religion, and religion is a loser because of the public schools, then morality retrogrades in the public school.

Can it be gainsaid, then, that if we teach morals in our schools our children will advance morally, and if we do not that they will retrograde morally?

Where outside of churches and parochial schools is there any teaching of morals to-

schools is there any teaching of morals to-day? That the facts as to the moral retroday? That the facts as to the moral retrogression due to the absence of religious teaching are not so palpably convincing as The Sun requires, is doubtless due to the retarding influence of the inherited morality from generations of sturdy religionists, and to the standards of morality still maintained by the very large proportion of earnest believers existing fo-day.

You admit that "many of those whose religious training outside of the schools is neglected by their parents are less faithful in their church allegiance than children in the distinctively religious schools are taught to

distinctively religious schools are taught to be"; but you ask, "Practically, is their moral tone lower?" And, again, you ask, "Are they

their church allegiance than children in the distinctively religious schools are taught to be"; but you ask, "Practically, is their moral tone lower?" And, again, you ask, "Are they not showing a tendency which is observable even among the religiously trained?" What does this mean? What kind iof tendency? We are speaking of morals presumably it is a moral tendency, and probably, for no one dreams of a higher moral tendency as existing to-day. And, alas! you are right in saying that such a tendency is observable even among the religiously trained. The lower moral tendency is general. That is the natural inevitable result. A lowering of morality in some must affect the whole mass.

The assassination of President McKinley called forth a large number of pulpit uttersances in churches of all kinds, laying crime and the marked increase in anarchical tendencies to our godless schools. A national association was formed a year ago, non-Catholic, too, to promote moral training in public schools. Supt. Skinner of this State last year read before the Tenchers' Association a powerful paper demanding the same thing. These all demonstrate a really remarkable prevalence of clear and strong conviction on the subject.

You seem to me to take altogether too despairing a view of the possibility of amending the Constitution. It would not be very surprising to pass such amendment at once if it were presented. The necessary delay of two years or so would be quite sufficient for a vigorous and effective campaign. The various denominations are daily seeing that their very existence depends upon finding some means to retain even the children of their present members. Several have already started to imitate the Catholic parochial system. Many others would be glad to follow could they meet the expense. Indoubtedly, a number would be reary as a unit against it. They have no very decided notions on the subject, and many of them would be very liberal. Besides, they lack organization.

As to the Jewes they serve as opportune as to-day for the State aid for their own schools. The time was never nearly as opportune as to-day for the passage of the laws necessary not only for justice to Catholics, but the salvation of the nation C. A. WEBBER.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 2.

BARKER'S FLEET ON THE WATCH. SCHOOLMA'AM BLACKLIST TRUE Applies to Those Dismissed for Cause and Extends to This Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Col. Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, said this morning that the Philippine Commission has now done what it could to remedy the complaints made by the Philippine schoolteachers. The inconveniences occasioned by the high prices in the Philippines are to be done away with by the inauguration of civil stores, at which all employees of the civil government may make purchases at prices much lower than those of the Manila merchants.

It is admitted that there was just cause for complaint growing out of the payment of teachers in checks calling for Mexican currency, but it is explained that the operation of the new Currency law which has just gone into effect will remede

It is denied that a blacklist against worth teachers has been established, and it is said that this list applies only to such persons as were discharged from the service for cause. It was found necessary to remove a few employees in a number of branches of the service who were far from satisfactory, and it is true that such persons cannot again find employment under the Philippine Go

Not only does the blacklist extend to the Philippine service but employees discharged for cause will be unable to secure employ-ment in the United States service in this country by certification from the P civil service. An order was issued some time ago by President Roosevelt permitting civil service employees in the Philippines to enter the Government service in the United States. A rule has now been established that no person will be so employed who cannot produce a clean bill of health from the Philppine civil service

#### \$15 FOR SUN DANCE TORTURE. Government Officers Further Accused by Indian School Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Supt. Byron E. White of the Cantonment Indian School of Indian Territory, who arrived in Wash. ington yesterday, confirms in every detail the facts published in THE SUN recently. regarding the Cheyenne-Arapahoe sun dance, "personally conducted" by officers of the Bureau of Ethnology Mr. White says there is no doubt that an officer of the Bureau of Ethnology and an officer of the Field Museum of Chicago paid \$15 to the Indians to torture themselves in the dance.

This assertion is made on the statement of an assistant clerk in Mr. White's office who says he saw the money handed over. It is explained, however, that the \$15 was ostensibly given for the lariat, to which was tied the bull's head which one Indian dragged behind him attached to strips of skin cut from his body. Mr. White also makes the statement that after the dance the two scientists paid the tortured savage money for the skin torn from his body.

The statement made in a report to the Indian Office that the programme for the sun dance was prepared by Richard Davis, an Indian who had been edu cated at one of the Government schools, is confirmed by Mr. White. He adds that the young Indian not only provided in the programme for the revival of the tortures of many years ago, but that he interpolated features that none of the old-time sun dance Indians ever thought of.

NEW GAFFNEY DOCK APPRAISAL Comptroller's Chief Examiner to See ! Rent Is Reasonable.

James J. Deegan's report that the rentals charged for the piers leased to the Gaffney and Murphy's company by the Tammany Dock Beard were "reasonable" will "be relied upon by the Finance Departme for determining whether or not the least shall be voided. Since Mr. Deegan's record with regard to the fake inquests in Brookly in 1897 has been raked up, Deputy Comptroller Stevenson, who is now in charge of the Finance Department, has decided to put aside Deegan's report and to have another investigation made. This announcement made vesterday

Stevenson: In view of the discussion that has arisen relative to the report by the Law and Adjustment Division of the Department of Finance on the question whether the leases made to the New York Contracting and Trucking Co.a., any were at proper rates of rentals. I am to-day instituting another investigation into the same question. This is not unusual, inasmuch as the Comptroller frequently requires reports from different sources before deciding an important question, and it will be necessary for him to have full information before deciding this one. The result of the new investigation will be made public when completed. This is in accordance with the Comptroller's instructions to give publicity to all current matters in the department of finance. This policy of publicity with regard to the affairs of the city requires no defence. In view of the discussio : that has aris

ty requires no defence Deegan was appointed to the office holds in the Finance Department passing a civil service examination. Thresh investigation will be made by Robe B. McIntvre, chief examiner of the Bure

TOLD TO STOP NOSING

Honolulu Collector of Customs Ordered to Curtail His Examinations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 .- As the rest of a vigorous protest against the methods pursued by customs officers at Honolu he Assistant Secretary of the Treasu has cabled the Collector of the Port Honolulu to suspend examination, exce of such goods and persons as are actually put ashore, until further notice, pending nvestigation by the Department

J. J. Hill to Build Railroads in China

St. PAUL, Aug. 6 .- James J. Hill, who built railways in the Northwest when everybody said he could not make them pay, will attempt the equally difficult undertaking of building railways in China. It has become known that R. Van Bergen, a personal representative, is making a careful investigation of the Chinese field. Mr. Van Bergen has just returned to China aft trip from Shanghai to St. Paul to intervi-Mr. Hill and his associates, and the first his reports is authoritatively said centain information of a favorable characof Mr. ter. It is said that an announcement plans may be expected within a month or two.

Philippine Census Completed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- A despatch was received this morning at the War Department from Gov. Taft, reporting that the census of the Philippine Islands had been prac-tically completed and that the schedules will leave Manila on the transport Sherman about Aug. 15.

Legends Corrected.

Goneril and Regan had just driven King Lear out. nto the storm. "We wanted a little variation on the stern New England father act," they explained.
Thereupon Lear turned out his famous lines, 'How sharper than a serpent's tooth

Mary, Queen of Scots, listened to the death warrant unmoved.
"It is evident," she said lightly, "that to morrow the house of Stuart will be the principal one on the

Thus with rare perception she seized the advantages of the situation Juliet was waiting for Romeo "But," we asked playfully, "why do you wast on the balcony?"

the price of an orchestra scat."

Perceiving we had touched on a painful subject. we withdrew, leaving the rest for Shakespeare. Penelope was unraveiling the shroud for the

"Because," she answered baughtily, "I haven't

twentieth time "But why go to so much trouble!" asked her maid. "Why don't you get called out on strike?" Hastly calling in a walking delegate, she adopter the suggestion and was enabled to stave of ib